

PRO JUSTITIA

S E A L

Office of the Attorney General  
Government Bureau for the  
Investigation of War Crimes

OFFICIAL RECORD  
INTERROGATION OF WITNESS

Today, Tuesday, 22nd October 1946, appeared before me, Christiaan Robbert Steven SOUMONIL, Attorney-at-Law, Assistant Judge Advocate, attached to the Temporary Court Martial at Macassar, charged with the investigation of war crimes committed in the Minahassa region, the person of: W. C. van den BERG, . . . . . who, after having been duly notified of the obligation to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth and of the importance of the oath to be taken by him, answered the questions put to him as stated below:

Q. What is your full name, age, occupation, address?

A. van den BERG, Willem Carel, 47 years of age, Major Inf. R.N.I.A., Macassar.

Q. What can you tell me in relation to this? (The witness is shown the report concerning war crimes committed in the Minahassa region) (T.M. Celebes).

A. Towards the end of March 1942, I along with many others was confined in Manado prison. Upon my arrival there I saw a number of Dutch prisoners of war already there, who at the end of January 1942 had been imprisoned. I also saw that Chinese and Indonesian persons had been imprisoned there; These had already been confined during the invasion. They had been confined, as far as I know, for committing certain offenses. I, myself, came from Lagoan, where I had been interned in a house for approximately one month. At Manado I entered for the first time life as a prisoner of war and it has impressed me deeply. The first day I was speechless after all I saw in that prison there. Many of my old acquaintances I could no longer recognize. They looked very uncared for, had long beards, long hair and were considerably emaciated, while some of them kept staring blankly ahead. I noticed a terror psychosis amongst the prisoners owing to the fact that some had been executed already, whilst every moment one could expect that more people would be fetched from the prison not to return alive. I have never witnessed actual executions, but I have heard about that from others. I myself remained only for eight to ten days in the prison. After a Japanese Major of the Staff at Macassar, a certain Hoeake, had visited the prison, we were transferred to Teling Camp. This was certainly necessary as conditions in the prison were more than beastly.

Some facts will illustrate that. The space in the prison was absolutely insufficient for the great number of prisoners. Nevertheless, we were crammed into it; in a cell destined for only three men, sometimes seven men were confined. Furthermore, there was a well around which open lavatories had been made. Bathing, tooth cleaning, using the lavatory, washing of clothes, everything had to be done in the open air in the small courtyard where the well was located. It is not to be wondered at that the water in the well was fouled in such a way that soon unbearable smells arose. The Japanese undertook nothing, absolutely nothing, to improve the situation. When we were brought in, we did receive no food or drink at all the first day. The following days we received food twice. In the morning we got no food at all, only at noon and in the evening. These meals consisted

of

of a handful of burned, boiled rice mixed with rotten "kankong-s" (T.B. water-cress). Altogether it had an unpleasant odour, and smelt so badly that at a distance of one meter already it caused a feeling of nausea.

The burned rice was from a rice stock which had caught fire during the destruction of the harbour installation. What remained of the burnt rice stock had been swept together and this was supplied to us as our food.

The hunger, however, was so great that people who had been imprisoned longer asked for their ration of stinking rice and soup, and even fought for it.

There were no medical supplies, at least they were not supplied by the Japanese.

Concerning this, the Medical Officer, 1st Class, BORSTLAP, who at that time was charged with the medical supervision, can give detailed information. Personally I have witnessed the so-called sick-parade and noticed amongst other things that large virulent tropical ulcers were covered with a piece of paper soaked in a disinfectant.

The Japanese did not supply us with this disinfectant. It was smuggled into the prison by the labour gangs. There were many patients suffering from dysentery and malaria and as I was told, many of these wretches, who went about with deep-set and faded eyes even were thrashed by the Japanese when owing to their disease they fouled themselves.

A bin for refuse was placed near the kitchen with a placard announcing "Not allowed to eat from this refuse-bin", or words to that extent. Furthermore, there was a so-called "death cell." Therein were confined small groups of people awaiting their possible execution. I will not easily forget the aspect of these virtually doomed people. Many of them declined visibly from day to day; I was told that these people in the "death cell" did not always regularly get their food. Their very stay in this "death cell" badly affected their physical and psychic disposition. As I was assured, a complaint about the "food" resulted in the reduction of three meals to two; I mentioned these meals before. As regards clothing, I can state that practically all clothing had been taken away from the people. Consequently, they looked like vagabonds.

When I arrived in prison, the fear of maltreatment was already so prevalent that everybody tried to stay away from the Japanese as much as possible, lest to give rise to further illtreatment. Certainly, I saw some heavy blows struck with the whip and I saw also people in the so-called "lizard" position. The man, who handled the whip, was YAMADA, the prison hangman; he was at the same time charged with the supervision in the prison. About executions I can report the following: Except COSIJN and Sergeant J. MEIJER, I learnt that Major BOTTINGA and Sergeant Major KEERSTENLS were also executed. The latter was from the Section of Captain KROON.

My subordinates, Lieutenant WIELINGA and Sergeant Major ROBBEIMOND were in charge of the defense of Kallewierang airfield, mostly called Kakkas airfield. Both persons last mentioned have probably been executed in revenge for the losses suffered by the Japanese. The Japanese paratroops declared to us that they had suffered considerable casualties and that o.a. a Captain of the Japanese Paratroops was riddled with 82 bullets. The Japanese Lt. Col. HORIUTSCHI, Commander of the paratroops told me when I appeared before the Japanese Court Martial that he had not been able to observe from the air that there

was

was a small occupation at the airfield, because otherwise he would have landed with his paratroops in the rice fields between the aforementioned airfields and Kakkas village. Inhabitants of the Minahassa region whose names I do not know told me that WIELINGA and ROBBENMOND were bestially maltreated before their execution. Concerning Lt. SIGMUND and Sgt. FLIPS, a Dutch sailor, whose name I cannot remember, told me that as a prisoner of war at Langoan he was locked in a shed and that one day into that same shed were thrown the above mentioned SIGMUND and FLIPS tied to one another. They were badly maltreated, e.g. their teeth had been struck out, they urinated blood and they could hardly open their mouths. The questions put to them by the Japanese were aimed at obtaining information about the defense and number of troops in South Celebes, and particularly concerning the code that was used. According to the Japanese they should be able to give this information since they respectively as lieutenant and sergeant, codewriter should be informed about all secret matters. That must have happened about 24 January 1942. The Japs gave them one night to sleep and think it over, while they were told that if they could not give better answers the next morning, they were to be beheaded. The above mentioned sailor ended his report saying: "I saw them taken away and have never seen them back."

The Japanese doctor, a Captain, at Langoan and some other paratroops told me that there had been some fighting in the surroundings of Amoerang; in the course of that engagement the guerilla fighters should have been captured and admitted to the Langoan hospital. The Commandant, Sgt. MALIEZER, should have received shot-wounds in the knee. The Japanese paratroops told me that they daily visited the hospital ward and threatened these three men with gestures which indicated that their throats would be cut. Afterwards they laughingly told me that one of the three guerilla fighters had hung himself and later that Sgt. MALIEZER had cut his wrists with pieces of a broken medicine bottle.

The Japanese told me further, that the wife of M.W.O. Hofman, living in Keneang village should also have participated in the guerilla fight, probably to avenge the death of her husband and should have been beheaded for that reason.

After the above questions and answers were slowly and clearly read to the witness, he adhered to his statements and did not desire to have anything altered therein; in proof whereof he has signed his statement.

The Witness

/s/ v. d. Berg



Drawn up in my presence,  
The Asst. Judge Advocate  
/s/ Soumokil

Thereupon the witness has taken the oath in accordance with his religious convictions to have told the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

The Asst. Judge Advocate  
/s/ Soumokil

For the confirmation on oath:  
/s/ v. d. Berg

Certified a true copy  
The 1st Clerk  
/s/ (Illegible) . . . .

S E A L

Office of the Attorney General  
Government Office for  
Investigation of War Crimes

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EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT

55-634

No. 1

正義多

政府所轄 戦争犯罪調査局 検査部長室、印

公式記録

証人 証問

本日一九四六年十月二十二日 火曜日 本官即ち「マツカサ」ニ於て  
時軍法會議所 庶務局 副理事「ミナハ」地方ニ於て行はるる戦争  
犯罪調査ヲ擔當スル法學士「クリスチャン・ロバート・スギン・ス  
モキル」ノ面前ニ

「ダクリエ・ネ・フランシス・ベルグ」

ト云ク人物出頭アリ 豫メ彼ニ眞實ニトテ語り 眞實ニ答へたる  
陳述ハ其責務スルニ及ビ彼が採リタル宣誓ニ重大ナルヲ承諾  
セシメタル上 彼ニ課シタル証問ニ對シ左ノ如キ陳述アリタリ  
汝ノ姓名・年令・職業・及ビ住所、

答 予ハ「ベルグ・ウィリアム・カーレル」 四十七歳 和蘭王國 印  
度軍步兵少佐 「マツカサ」

問 エノ件ニ付テ如何ナルコトヲ私ニ告ケルニ出スルニカ「ミナハ」地  
方ニ翻譯者註ニセラルニ於テ行ハル戦争犯罪ニ関スル報告ヲ證人  
ニ要ス

答 一九四三年三月末デアリシタ 他に、多数ノ人々ト共ニ「マ  
ツカサ」ニ於テ監禁ニ付シタル者ナリ

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RETURN TO ROOM 361

Doc 5563

No. 2

アモイテシ。私、知レトヒテハ、修等、或ハ罪過ヲ犯シタリテ監禁サレタ  
モ今シテ私自身ハ「ソコ」カニ來タムコトヲ凡 一ヶ月間ソニテ一軒  
ノ家ニ御留サシメ居タカス。

「又ト」テ始メテ修等トシテノ生活ニ入リタムコトハ深イ印象ヲ受ケタリ  
最初、日ニ私ハ其ノ監獄内ノ何カモエヲ見タリテ無言ヲ居リ  
タリ。多數ノ私ノ旧友ヲ最早認識スルコトガ出来タリシタリ。修等ハ今  
ト何モモ無頭着ニ見エタリ。髭ハ長ク頭髪ハ長ク伸び、其ノ上相  
當瘦ヤ衰ヘタリ。或ハ者ハ室ノ前方ヲ睨ミ居リタリ。數人  
者ハ既ニ死刑ニセラルコト事情ニ因連シテ一壇ノ外怖ル理ガ修等ト  
ニ存在シタリト感知シタリ。方今コトヲ誰カニ獄中ニ連シ  
セテ生サスハ、歸リタリケト云フコトヲ誰カモ如何ニ瞬時ト體  
モ豫期出来タリ。私ハ死刑ノ實現ヲ目撃シタリトアリタリ。今  
タカソコニ付テ他ノ者カヲ聞キタリ。私自身ハソノ監獄ニ八回  
カ十日間タラ修等ヲ居リタリ。「コノカサレニ在ル日本人修等ヲ  
在ル」ホエケシト云フ者ガコノ監獄ヲ視察、後彼等ハ「ソコ」  
ノ收容所ニ移レタリ。其ノ監獄ノ狀態ト云フモハ到底オ語ニ  
ナラズ。輕重カタクテ「修等」ハコノ修等カタク知ス  
次事實カシテ例證ニ在リ。監獄内ノ收容カト云フコトヲ  
數ノ修等カタルニ「今コトハ充分カタク知ス。ソニ拘ハル。我  
々ハソノ無理ニ讀ミタリ。唯三人ニ對シテ修等カタル獄中ニ  
時トテ、七人ヲ押シ籠メタリ。マカモトヤ、ハ井戸カ  
アタカス。其ノ周圍ニ（以下六頁）



Doc 5563

南に放る洗面所が造ラレテアツタコトデス。入浴モ齒ヲ磨クコトモ大  
便モ洗濯モ何モ彼モ井戸ニアタ狭イ内庭、野天デシテバナフナカ  
デス。井戸、水ガカクモ汚シテ居ツテ間ミツク堪ヘラナイ悪心自ガ發生。  
來ニ事ハ別ニ不覺識テモナカッタ、デス。日本人側デハ是ガ改善ラヌ様  
ノ事ハナシモ不金ラシヤセシテス。我々が運シラシテ來タ最初、日ニハ食物  
モ飲料モ一切世買ハナカッタ、デス。次、日カウ食物ヲ二回世買ヒマシタ。朝  
金、食物ガ無ク。唯正午ト夕方ニ世買ツタケデシタ。  
食物ト云フハ、一握リ焼ケタ煮米ト腐ツタカンコン、幹(籾)誤者(誤  
水草)ト混ゼタモノデシタ。ソレハ金ク一種不快ノ臭氣ヲ持ツモノデ  
其ノ臭氣ハ米穴離レタトコロデ既ニ嘔氣ヲ催ス程悪イモノデアッタ、デス。  
此焼ケタ米ハ港灣設備ヲ破壊中荒火延焼シタ米、貯藏所カウ持  
テキタモノデアリマシタ。焼ケタ貯藏米、殘物ヲ一箱ニ掃キ集メコシテ我  
ノ食物トシテ供給シタデアリマス。  
然レニ飢餓ハ非常ナモノデ。永ク監禁サレテ居タ人達ハ悪心自、下ル米  
ヤ汁ヲ食シトシテソレガ爲ニ争ヒマシタ程デシタ。  
医サ及繻帶類ハ何ツセリツタ。ナリトモ日本人カウハ世買ヒマシテシタ。  
此國ニテハ當時医療監督ヲ擔當シテ居タ「級医官」ホルストマン  
氏が詳細ナ報モラヌコトガ出來マス。  
私自身デハ所謂病人行列ナルモノヲ自撃シマシタ。ソシテ就中大  
有室ノ熱帶特有ノ腫物ガ消毒藥ヲ吸ヒ込マシタ一枚ノ紙ヲ覆  
フアルノニ氣ガツキマシタ。

No. 3

Doc 5563

用ヲ放シ洗面所が造ラレテアツタコトデス。入浴モ~~山ヲ磨ク~~トモ六  
便モ洗濯モ何モ彼モ井ノアツタ狭小内庭、野天デレナレバナラナカ  
デス。井ノ水、水がカクモ汚シテ居ツテ間ミナク堪ヘラナイ悪心臭ガ發生  
來ニ事、別ニ不覺議テモナカッタ、デス。日本人側デハ是ガ改善ラヌ様  
ノ事、ナシモ否金ノセムデス。我々が運シラシメタ最初、日ニ食物  
モ飲料モ一切世買ハナカッタ、デス。次、日カウ食物ヲ二回世買ヒマシタ。朝  
金ノ食物ガ無ク、唯正午ト夕方ニ世買ツタケデシタ。  
食物ト云フ、ハ一握リ、燒ケタ煮米ト腐ツタカンコン、幹(翻譯者註  
…水草)ト混ゼタモノデシタ。ソレハ金ノ一種不快ノ臭氣ヲ持ツモノデ  
其ノ臭氣ハ米穴離レタトコロデ既ニ嘔氣ヲ催ス程悪心イモ、デアツタ、デ  
此燒ケタ米ハ港灣設備ヲ破壊中死人延焼シタ米、貯藏所カラ持  
テキタモノアリマシタ。燒ケタ貯藏米、殘物ヲ一箱ニ掃キ集メコシテ我  
ノ食物トシテ供給シタアリマス。  
然レハ飢餓ハ非常ナモノデ、永ラウ監獄ホサレテ居タ人達ハ悪心臭、下ル米  
ヤ汁ヲ食シトシテソレガ爲ニ争ヒマシタ程デシタ。  
医セヌ及繃帶類ハ何ツモ無カラッタ。サウトモ日本人カラ、世買ヒマシタ。  
此國シテハ當時医療監督ヲ擔當シテ居タ「級医官」ボルストラフ  
氏が譯網ノ報告ヲスルコトが出来マス。  
私自身デハ所謂病人行列ナルモノヲ自撃シマシタ。ソシテ就中一人  
有臭ノ熱帶特有ノ腫物ガ消毒藥ヲ吸ヒ込マシタ一救、紙ヲ覆  
フアル、ニ氣ガツキマス。

No. 3



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確ニ私ハ報デ打タシタ強打ヲ自撃シマシタ又所謂斷腸ノ姿  
勢ニ置カシタ人ヲ自撃シマシタ。報ヲ振ルツタ由ハ倭虜死刑執行人ハ  
田デアリマシタ。彼ハ又同時ニ監獄ノ監督ヲ擔當シ居リマシタ。私ハ  
死刑執行ニ付テ次ノコトヲ報告スルコトヲ出来マス。

「コジニト」「イエー、マイヤー」ノ外ニ「ボテンガ」及「カルステンス」曹長モ亦  
処刑セラレタト云フコトヲ私ハ聞キマシタ。後者ハ「ローン」大尉ノ小隊  
屬シテ居ツタ者デシタ。

.....

私ノ部下「ウエリンガ」中尉及「ロベモンド」曹長ハ普通「カツカス」飛行  
場ト呼バシテ耳ル「カルグイランガ」飛行場ノ防衛主任デアリマシタ。最  
後ニ述ベタ兩者ハ多分日本人が受ケタ損失ニ対スル報復手段トシテ処  
刑セラレタモデアリマシタ。日本落下傘部隊ハ相當ノ死傷者ヲ出シタ  
ト並ニ一例トシテ日本落下傘部隊ノ一大尉ハ八十二發ノ彈丸デ死  
スケニサレタコトヲ我々ニ告ゲマシタ。

日本落下傘部隊長「オリウツチ」中佐ハ私が軍法會議ニ迴サレタ時彼  
ハ其飛行場ノ弱守備隊ヲ上空カラハ全ク認識スルコトが出来ナカッタ。  
サウデナカッタナラ、彼ハ落下傘部隊ヲ前述ノ飛行場ト「カツカス」村落  
トノ中間ノ稻田ニ着陸サセルノデアツタト私ニ語リマシタ。姓名ハ知リマ  
センが「ミナハツサ」城區ノ住民ハ「ウエリンガ」ト「ロベモンド」が処刑  
セラレル前ニ甚ダシク虐待セラレタト云フコトヲ私ニ告ゲマシタ。

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「シムンド中尉トアリガス軍曹ニ聞ニテ、名、思、本、セ、セ、ガ、一、和、蘭、人、水、兵、  
彼、ガ、ラ、ニ、カ、ニ、デ、一、浮、屠、ト、シ、テ、小、屋、ニ、閉、メ、コ、シ、テ、居、タ、ト、コ、ロ、或、ハ、日、其、自、己、  
小、屋、中、ニ、上、述、ト、シ、ム、シ、ム、ト、ア、リ、ガ、ス、ト、ガ、互、ニ、縛、ラ、レ、タ、マ、シ、タ、コ、シ、タ、  
ト、私、ニ、語、リ、マ、シ、タ、。 彼、等、ハ、非、常、ニ、虐、待、ヲ、受、ケ、一、倒、ラ、テ、倒、レ、タ、。 彼、等、ハ、其、  
齒、ヲ、打、テ、抜、カ、シ、血、尿、ヲ、出、シ、給、ド、ラ、聞、ケ、ル、コ、ト、ガ、出、来、セ、ン、デ、シ、タ、。

日本、人、ガ、彼、等、ニ、居、ル、ヲ、質、問、シ、南、部、ニ、シ、ム、ニ、於、テ、防、備、ト、軍、隊、數、ト、特、ニ、  
使、用、サ、レ、テ、居、タ、暗、號、ヲ、開、ク、情、報、ヲ、得、ニ、ス、ル、目、的、デ、ア、リ、マ、シ、タ、。

日本、人、云、フ、ト、コ、ロ、デ、ハ、彼、等、即、チ、中、尉、及、副、軍、曹、ト、如、キ、各、々、暗、號、統、譯、者、  
デ、ア、ル、以、上、萬、事、此、統、譯、事、項、ニ、付、テ、知、ラ、サ、シ、テ、居、ル、安、キ、ア、ラ、ウ、コ、ノ、情、報、  
ヲ、答、ヘ、ル、コ、ト、ガ、出、来、ル、答、ヲ、云、フ、デ、シ、タ、。

ソ、レ、ハ、一、九、四、三、年、一、月、廿、四、日、頃、起、ツ、タ、コ、ト、ニ、違、ヒ、ナ、カ、ツ、タ、デ、ス、。

日本、人、彼、等、ニ、晚、睡、眠、ヲ、ホ、シ、ラ、シ、テ、熟、考、サ、セ、マ、シ、タ、。 夫、レ、ヨ、ツ、テ、若、シ、  
彼、等、ガ、翌、朝、尚、好、ミ、延、事、ヲ、ス、ル、コ、ト、ガ、出、来、ナ、イ、場、合、ニ、ハ、彼、等、ハ、斬、首、サ、シ、  
ケ、ト、バ、ナ、シ、マ、シ、タ、云、フ、コ、ト、ヲ、通、告、サ、レ、マ、シ、タ、。

該、水、兵、ハ、私、ハ、彼、等、ガ、違、ヒ、出、サ、シ、テ、行、ツ、タ、ヲ、見、タ、ガ、歸、リ、テ、来、タ、ヲ、見、  
無、カ、ツ、タ、ト、云、ヒ、ナ、ガ、ラ、彼、物、語、ヲ、終、ヘ、マ、シ、タ、。

「ラ、ニ、カ、ニ、」ニ、居、ル、日、本、人、大、尉、醫、者、及、ビ、他、落、下、傘、部、隊、或、者、ハ、  
「ア、ム、リ、グ、ス」内、戰、闘、ガ、行、ハ、夫、レ、ヨ、リ、ゲ、ウ、戦、士、ガ、捕、縛、サ、レ、ラ、ニ、カ、ニ、  
病、院、ニ、入、ラ、シ、タ、ニ、違、ヒ、ナ、イ、ト、云、フ、コ、ト、ヲ、私、ニ、語、リ、マ、シ、タ、。

指、揮、者、ハ、「マ、リ、エ、サ、ー」軍、曹、ハ、膝、ニ、銃、創、ヲ、受、ケ、タ、ニ、違、ヒ、ナ、イ、。

日本、落、下、傘、部、隊、ノ、者、共、ハ、彼、等、ガ、毎、日、病、院、室、ニ、来、テ、コ、ノ、三、人、者、

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因候ヲハット云フガ如キ身振ラテテ管カシト私ニ  
語リタシ。此、三人ノケリテ戦中、一人、自身ヲ首ヲ吊  
リ其後「生ガ」軍曹ニカタク棄擲、破片ヲ膝博ヲ  
切テ、後テ彼等、其ニカラ私ニ告ケタシ。

doc

其、自本人、更ニ又「ネア」朝落ニ居住、エテ「ネア」  
ホー、ホー、之、妻君、彼等、夫、其ニ對テ、枕ヲ以テ、彼  
等、亦、ザリ、戦中、加、エテ、アル、理由、ヲ、續、有、テ、エ、ト、言  
フ、ト、私、語、リ、タ、シ。

上、記、問、會、後、カ、目、勝、ニ、記、人、ニ、對、テ、朗、讀、シ、ル、ト、口、彼、彼、  
陳、述、テ、固、執、其、中、二、同、事、ノ、改、訂、ヲ、加、ル、コ、ト、ヲ、要、求、セ、ズ、ヨ  
リ、其、証、據、ト、シ、テ、彼、其、陳、述、書、ニ、署、名、セ、リ

余、面、前、於、テ、記、人、  
「ア、ン、テ、ン、ズ、ル、グ、ン、(署、名)」

茲、於、テ、記、人、彼、白、告、信、條、ニ、ヨ、リ、其、實、ニ、エ、シ、ト  
シ、外、何、テ、天、語、ニ、ザ、リ、シ、事、ヲ、宣、誓、セ、リ

法、務、局、副、理、事、ス、ル、キ、ル、(署、名)  
宣、誓、ニ、確、認、(爲)

「ア、ン、テ、ン、ズ、ル、グ、ン、(署、名)」  
真、ニ、エ、ル、自、ニ、エ、ル、ト、言、フ、記、人

一、等、書、記、……、不、判、讀、(署、名)

封、印

政府所轄戦争犯罪調査局検査總長宣



5583

「因候ヲハット云フガ如キ身振ラテテ督カシト和ニ  
語リタシ。此、三人ノケリテ戦中、一人ノ自身ヲ首ヲ不  
リ其後「又生ガ」軍曹、カタク藥櫃、成片ヲ腹痛ヲ  
切斷シ、復テ彼等、其ニカシ和ニ告ゲタシ。

doc

其自本人、更ニ又「ネア」ノ「朝落」居住、エタラシム。  
ホ！ホ！之、毒君、彼等、夫、其ニ對テ「枕」ヲ「モリ」テ彼  
等亦ザリ「戦」参加、エタラシム理由、~~難~~有「モ」シト云  
フト和ニ語リタシ。

上記問合、緩カシ且「明勝」記人ニ對テ朗讀「シ」ル「ト」ハ、彼、  
陳述「固執」其、中「同事」改訂「如」ル「ト」テ要求セズヨ  
リ其、証據「ト」シテ彼、其、陳述書ニ署名セリ

余面前於テ作成セリ  
「アインツルグ」(署名)

茲ニ於テ話人、彼、白紙、の「信條」ヨリ「其、果、」ニ「シ」テ  
「以外」何「モ」、无「シ」証「據」ヲ「ザリ」テ「事」ヲ「真、」  
法務局副理事 スルキル(署名)

宣誓ニ「確認、」  
「アインツルグ」(署名)

真ニ「ナル」真ニ「ナル」トテ「証」ス  
「年、書、記」……不判讀(署名)

封印  
政府所轄戦争犯罪調査局検査總長宣

5563 因候ヲ切ハット云フガ如キ身振ラテテ管カント私ニ  
語リタム。此、三人ノケリニ戦中、一人ノ自身ヲ首ヲ示  
リ其後「又生ガ」軍曹ハカタク藥櫃一政ニテ腹搏ヲ  
斬リト後テ彼等ハ其ニガリ私ニ告ケタム。

doc 其自本人更ニ又「ネア」ノ部落ニ居住ニテ「ネア」ノ  
ホーホマニ、妻君、彼等、夫ハ其ニ對シテ計ヲ以テ彼  
等亦ザリニ戦ニ参加シタリト理由ヲ辯明セシメテ  
コトヲ私ニ語リタム。

上記問會後、且「明勝」ニ對シテ朗讀シ、且「明勝」ニ對シテ朗讀シ、  
陳述ヲ固執シ、其中「同等」ニ對シテ朗讀シ、且「明勝」ニ對シテ朗讀シ、  
リ其証據トシテ彼等、其陳述書ニ署名セリ

余面前於テ作成セリ  
「アインツベルグ」(署名)

茲ニ於テ「明勝」ニ對シテ朗讀シ、且「明勝」ニ對シテ朗讀シ、  
外何テ、天詔ニザリ、事ヲ宣誓セリ  
「アインツベルグ」(署名)

宣誓ニ確認、爲  
「アインツベルグ」(署名)

眞ニナル事ナルコトヲ証ス  
「アインツベルグ」(署名)

7 封印  
政府所轄戦争犯罪調査局検査總長宣